Amendments to the Claims

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application.

Claims 1-62 (canceled).

Claim 63 (currently amended). An agent, for the treatment of pain, that comprises:- a galactose-binding lectin; a light (L) chain or an L-chain fragment of a clostridial neurotoxin, which L-chain or L-chain fragment includes the active proteolytic enzyme domain of the L-chain; and a translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain; wherein the galactose-binding lectin, L-chain or L-chain fragment, and translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain are linked together by a covalent bond; and wherein:

- (a) the lectin has been obtained from Bandeirea simplicifolia;
- (b)(a) the lectin is of bacterial origin; or
- (c) the lectin has been contacted with an enzyme, and retains an ability to
 bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or Nacetylgalactosamine residue;
- (d)(b) the lectin has been contacted with a modifying chemical, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue; or
- (e) the lectin protein has an amino acid insertion, deletion, or substitution

 when compared with the polypeptide sequence of the corresponding

native lectin protein, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue.

Claim 64 (canceled).

Claim 65 (previously presented). The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin is of bacterial origin.

Claim 66 (previously presented). The agent according to Claim 65, wherein the lectin is obtained from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Claim 67 (canceled).

Claim 68 (previously presented). The agent according to Claim 63, wherein the lectin has been contacted with a modifying chemical, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue.

Claims 69-70 (canceled).